THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE PROSPECT AT SYRACUSE.

HARMONY OF WHIGS AND REPUBLICANS. Who will Probably be Nominated.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tri, une. SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1855.

No doubt the Whig and Republican Conventions will harmonise on both platform and ticket to-morrow. As to candidates, it is only certain that Preston King will be Secretary of State. Probably none of the present State Officers will be renominated, though Cook and Clark have many friends. It is not improbable that Geo. W. Patterson will be Controller, and Bradford R. Wood a Judge of Appeals. W. T. McCoun is strongly supported for Judge. For Canal Commissioners A. B. Williams of Wayne, and Silas M. Burroughs of Orleans, stand promiment. Abljab Mann is thought of for Attorney-General; so are Wesley Bailey and J. M. Van Cott. For Prison Inspectors, John Stanton Gould and Wesley Bailey are prominent. George Geddes may be State Engineer. Seven-eighths of the Republican Delegates are for Prohibition, but it is probable that no direct action will be taken on that subject.

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION-ESCAPE OF NINE SLAVES.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Tribune.

STRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 25-2 P. M. This morning's train brought in a large number of delegates to the Know-Somethings, the Republican and the Whig Conventions, and by noon the hotels were all full. As many as three hundred delegates and a strong force of outsiders are on the ground. The Know Somethings met at Corinthian Hall at noon-about one hundred delegates, and a hundred more on the road. A. V. Hale of Cayuga was Chairman, and Hiram Wiard of Syracuse was Secretary. Nothing was done except examining credentials up to adjournment for dinner.

The Republican delegates are the most intelligent and respectable men ever sent to a State Convention. All is harmony, and a strong ticket is insured. The Convention meets at Wieting Hall to-morrow. As one of the incidents of a Free Convention,

may state that nine slaves were forwarded to Canada at 1 o'clock to-day. They were as fine a lot of chattels as ever ran from the land of the free to the Queen's deminions. Five are men, two women, and two Four came from Norfolk, frightened away by the fever, and three or four from Washington. One of the men was on a Charleston vessel, bound for Norfolk, but his owner declined to enter that por on account of the fever, and after extorting a promi that his slave would go back by land to Washington he landed at Philadelphia; but strange to say the slave thought himself ursafe in that city of brotherly love and suddenly started for Syracuse. He is now north of the lake. Among the martyrs here I noticed Mr. Patterson of the extinct Parkeille Luminary.

There are a few old politicians here, but they are very quiet.

Five P. M .- The Know-Somethings met again at P. M., and appointed a Business Committee of fif teen-J. W. Stebbins of Monroe, Chairman; F. J. Ottarsonof New-York, Secretary. This Committee reported that the members of the Order who were delegates to the other Convention be directed to use their best endeavors to carry out the prisciples of the Cleve land and Rochester Platforms, with some slight modifications on Nativism. The Convention then listened to an animated speech from Mr. Patterson of the late Parkville Luminary, on the functions of the Kansas traud. He was vehemently applauded.

The Convention then adjourned to meet on the call of the Busixess Committee.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Eleven o'cleck, P.M -King's caucus has been busy to-night, but no definite course has been agreed upon. The impression is that the Republican Convention must say something about Prohibition, though many old heads wish to make a strong Temperance ticket on Attorney-General and Judges and keep mum on the platform. The Republican Caucus is now in session, but nothing has transpired. The impression is that Preston King must go on the ticket, but if he declines Abijah Mann must take his place.

Bradford R. Wood is also pretty sure. Bryant has been named by some for Secretary of State; Burrows for Canal Commissioner; Van Cott for Attorney; Gen.
Joe Muliin for Controller; Gould for Prison Inspector; John G. Clark for Engineer; David Dudley Field and Henry W. Taylor for Appeals. Riddle of New-York is urged for Prison Inspector.

The Whigs have had a caucus at Syracuse, but did

nothing important. They make no serious opposition

To the Associated Press. STRACUSE Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1855.

A large number of delegates to the Whig and Republican Conventions, to assemble here to morrow, are now present. Appearances indicate barmony and coalescence in both Conventions. Probably the officers will be divided equally. It is thought Preston King will receive the nomination of Secretary of State and that the two members of the present Canal Board

will be renominated. AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.

AUBURN, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1853. The American State Nominating Convention asset bled here this morning at Stanford Hall. J. Barke called the Convention to order, and the credentials of some 500 delegates were received. At the opening of the afternoon session Erastus Brooks of New-York was elected President by acclamation and amid tumultuous applause C. C. Burr of New-York, J. M. Hurley of Westchsster, A. Briggs of Rensselser, E. N. Holbrook of St. Lawrence, D. C. Greenfield of Onon daga, B. Tompkins of Broome, S. Skinner of Liv ingston, and S. S. Whallin of Chautauque were elect ed Vice-Presidents. Dr. Woodward of New-York and H. Andrews of Onondaga were appointed Secre

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Brooks took the chair and made an elequent address; and then, after a prayer from the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, the Convention went to work.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribane.

AUBURN, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1855. The Know-Nothing Convention here is not as nu mercusly attended as was expected, although the gathering is very large and is hourly on the increase Three hundred and nineteen members had arrived u to ? o'clock. Among these we observe many of the most prominent workers of the party, including Barker, Ullman, Scroggs, Burr, Brooks, and many less no liceable though equally meritorious individuals.

The Convention met at 11 o'clock in Stanford Hall, and exhausted the entire morning in examining cre dentials and other business necessarily preceding its organization. At 3 o'clock the meeting in reality convened. Erastus Brooks was chosen Chairman, and Messrs. Woodward and Andrews Secretaries.

Chauncey Burr opened the proceedings of the day with a speech similar in many respects to his former efforts in behalf of the Hards, before he changed for the last his political faith. He congratulated Maine on her triumph of Democratic principles, and said the time had arrived when the North must choose only as its candidates the conservatives who had stood by National principles and the Constitution. This speed n

was received with cheering. Erastus Brooks succeeded him in a short speech, simi ar in its tone and sentiments. Daniel Ullmann was called for, but apologized on the ground of his having to speak at the mass meeting, which takes place here to morrow even

The business of the Convention was then taken up, and the proper manner of voting on the candidates discussed. It was flually agreed to proceed in the usual manner by balloting. The vote for Secretary of State was then taken, which resulted in the choice of J. F. HEADLEY of Orange Co. by a majority of 49. The voted stood :

Total number of votes cast

Three cheers were then given for the nominee and the meeting then adjourned for supper, and to canvas the respective merits and chances of the various can-

There has seldom been a greater degree of political chicanezy manifested than during the progress of this Convention, and it is quite evident from what is hourly passing that at the close it will be found that Hunkerism has increased rather than diminished its hold upon the American party. They are now in caucus respecting the office of Attorney-General. There are only two prominent candidates-Stephen Sammons, who voted against the Philadelphia platform, and S. B. Cushing of Tompkins County, who stumped his County last year as a Nebraska Democrat. It is evi-

dent that Cushing is the most popular man.

Seven o'clock P. M.—The Convention is again in session, it having been determined to conclude the nominations if possible to night. The candidates are now under consideration. The debates on the subject are noisy and violent.

Twelve o'lcock, Midnight. - The following nomins-

tions are now announced:

STATE CONVENTION OF SEWARD KNOW-NOTHINGS. STRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1855.

spectable majority.

A Know-Nothing Convention met here to-day. About 1,000 Delegates were present. Mr. Hale of Cayuga presided, and B. F. Romaine, Esq., was chosen Secretary. They appointed a Business Committee, and adjourned over to await the action of the two Conventions which meet to-morrow. The Delegates were composed of "Seward" Know-Nothings and Know-Somethings.

The State Convention of Superintendents of the Peor met tere to-day. David Ford of Allegany was chosen Charman, and G. W. Jermain, Secretary. About twenty Superintendents were in attendance. The resolutions passed by the Convention in February were readopted, and it was resolved, also, to petition the Assembly to employ them in engetments, and to the Assembly to embody them in enactments, and to abolish the distinction between town and country paupers, classifying all paupers as the latter. Ad-

ALLEGED DEFALCATION OF GOV. PRICE. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
TRENTON, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1855.

The case of Gov. Price for an alleged defaication of \$75,000, while Purser in the United States navy, came up to-day in the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Grier and Dickerson. Gov. Pennington, counsel for Price, moved to compel the Government to produce a bill of particulars against Gov. Price, in order that he might understand how to defend himself. The Judges will decide the motion to-morrow.

> NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA. HALIFAX, Tuesday, Sept. 25-11 P. M.

The U. S. M. steamship America is now in her 11th day out and about due at this port, but up to the present moment there are no signs of her approach.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1855. Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1255.

The Whigs of Boston had their first meeting of the season this evening to elect delegates to the Worcester Convention. It was fully attended and quite animated speeches were made by the Hon. Benjamin Sesver, the Hon. J. P. Bigelow, and the Hon. Mark Healy, in opposition to Fusion and in favor of the nomination of a straight out Whig State ticket. A Committee reported the names of 132 delegates to the Whig Convention, all of whom are supposed to be in favor of separate nominations. Among them are the Hon. Rufus Choate, the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, David Sears, and Nathan Appleton.

and Nathan Appleton.

The opponents of the Maine Law had a very large ratification gathering at Faneuil Hall this evening.

Col. J. H. Wright presided, and speeches were made by F. O. J. Smith and others.

NEW-BRUNSWICK ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS. NEW-BRUNSWICK ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

Boston, Tueeday, Sept. 25, 1855.

The St. John, N. B., papers of Sept. 24 state that at an election for two members of the Assembly for St. John City and County, Messrs, Goldard and Armstrong, the candidates in opposition to the Government, were elected by about 200 majority. Previous to the election, the Catholics, who had heretofore supported the Government or Liberal ticket, held a meeting and refused to vote.

FROM WASHINGTON. The Secretary of the Navy has decided to retain the following Naval officers on duty, viz: Lieut. Maury, at the Observatory; Commodore Stewart, in command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard; and Commodore Smith, a Chief of the Bureau of Docks and Yards.

DISBANDING IRISH MILITARY COMPANIES

DISBANDING IRISH MILITARY COMPANIES
IN CONNECTICUT.
HARTFORD, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1855.
Gov. Minor to day removed Adjutant-Gen. Hodge,
on the ground that he refused to obey the order for
disbanding the various Irish military companies.
Capt. J. D. Williams of this city has received the appointment, and has issued the order disbanding the six
Irish Companies of the State.

REPORTED FAILURE OF A BANK. It is runored that the Greensborough Bank, Queen Anne County, Maryland has exploded. It is nothing but a Wall-st. paper machine.

BURNING OF A FREIGHT CAR. One of the freight cars of the Stonington Steamboat Train coming this way caught fire this morning from a spark from the locomotive when near Atleboro, and with its contents was entirely consumed.

The following are the footings of our Bank State-

ANOTHER FIRE AT KINGSTON, C.W.

KINGSTON, (C. W.) Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1855.

Another fire (the third in two days) occurred here
this morning, entirely destroying a large wooden
building containing an extensive bakery, a cabinet
factory and a shoe-shop, together with most of the

PASSNORE WILLIAMSON.-The following card is signed by several of the most prominent merchants of Philadelphia, many of whom do not sympathize at all with Mr. Williamson on the Slavery question:

As Judge Kane, in imprisoning our fellow-citizen, Passmore Williamson, for an alleged contempt, as-sumes that he has not made a full and correct return to sumes that he has not made a run and correct reach to the writ issued by the Court: We, the undersigned, who know Passmere Williamson well, desire to testify to his entire truthfulness, and to his upright character, and to express our firm belief that he is cutirely incaevasion or equivocation, under any circum-We believe that if he had a fair trial, such stances. We believe that if he had a radius, as it had been supposed, prior to the action of Judge Kane, that every American citizen was entitled to, before condemnation upon so grave a charge, that it will clearly appear to every unprejudiced mind, that his, return was "the truth, the whole truth, and his return was "the truth, the whole truth, and "nothing but the truth," and entirely correct in all particulars, without evasion or omission.

Parliculate, wannut Cope, Thomas Evans, John Parnum, Edward Yarnall, Robert S. Johnsen, Geerge W. Steever, Andrew M. Jones, A. M. Kennedy, M. D., John Bacov, Thomas Earp, Joseph B. Townsend, Thomas Allibone, Charles Yarnall, Ellis

Yarnell, George H. Kirkham, Alexander J. Derbyshire, Benjamin Coates, Morris L. Hallowell, John M. Keanedy, Francis R. Gope, M. L. Durson, Henry C. Townsend, Wm. S. Ferot.

THE RACHEL READINGS.

Mile. Rachel appeared last evening in the first of a

eries of dramatic readings at the Tabernacle.

We have never seen Rachel look more to advantage than on this occasion, the absence of the stage cotume and illusion of the theater serving only to bring out in stronger relief her natural powers. If we saw less of the actress, we saw more of the woman; but she had scarcely as Esther opened her lips, when the Tabernacle seemed to glide away, and the Metropolitan to s'eal into its place-so per'ect the illusion, so powerful the pantomime, so all absorbing the elo-quence of Rachel. As Esther, Rachel gave us a beautiful picture of the God-loving Hebrew woman, ready to sacrifice her life to save her country; and when she kneels down to send up her prayers to the throne of Jehovah, a solemn stillness stole over the house, and the audience hurg upon her words as they fell from her lips fragrant with holy rapture, and glowed upon her countenance, surrounding her as it were with an angelic halo.

As Athaleah, Rachel on the other hand presents a fearful picture of the idolstrous woman. Upon her every expression is written the imperious fire which makes her ready for every crime to gratify her feeling of hatred and revenge. The tession and concen-trated impatience which fret her while she examines Eleasin is wondrous. While her lips utter words of encouragement to the child, her eyes looked daggers. No stage surroundings could render this scene more effective than as we saw it last night. Athaleah proposes to adopt the child. The child demurs and says "Quel pere qui—— here Rachel begins to assume a formidable look of anger as she presses Eleasin to complete his answer: "Et pour quelle mère!" At this naive expression of repulsion, Rachel's whole being rustles over with rage, and even those who could not follow the French felt moved by the inimitable power of her acting. Miss Dinah personated the child Elensin with great a propos, and when Rachel asks her who supplies her with bread, she recites the touching answer: "Dieu laissa t-il jamais ses enfants au besoin?

with much naive grace.

As Cellimène Rachel gave a charming airy sketch of the witty, high bred, elegant woman, and the point and entrain she gave to her conflict with Arsinoe must be seen to be realized. As she says:

" Elle fait des tableaux couvrir les medités."

Mais elle a de l'amour pour les realités,"

The emphasis with which the word realites is pronounced is one of those pieces of crushing irony net soon to be forgotten. This whole passage with Arsinoc was keenly enjoyed by the audience, and Rachel seemed to laugh herself at her own playfulness and fascination. As Iphigenia Mile, Leah won well-merited applause

by her refined and delicate utterance. Of the other performers we were particularly struck on this as on other occasions with the intellectual presence and eloquent elocution of Monsieur Cherisine. Monsieur Raudoux should hardly have had occasion, by reciting from a book, to mar the effect of the celebrated picture of the famine by Voltaire, which is familiar by rute to every schoolboy in France, and indeed in most other countries. Camellle seems to be a greater favorite with Monsieur Raudoux than Cameille, as on the opening of the readings in his recitation of the stanzas of the Cid, he was highly effective.

The soirce closed with the terrible scene in the second act of Phedre, which was rendered by Rachel with her wonted majesty and power. On the whole we have rarely passed an evening of more pure, elevated, and intellectual enjoyment, and this feeling seemed to pervade the Tabernacle. The audience was not by any means as crowded as it should have been on such an occasion. The body of the hall was telerably well filled, but the galleries looked gloomy. The notice was, however, short, and we trust that Mile. Rachel-who deserves the liveliest acknowledgement for the graceful desire, last night exhibited, to consult the wishes and win the favor of many whose conscientious feeling prevents them from seeing her elsewhere-may not feel discouraged, but afford us soon again such another delicious evening.

CITY POLITICS.

TENTH WARD WHIG NOMINATIONS. At the Whig Charter Convention held at Kellinger Hotel, corner of Eldridge and Broome-sts., the following nominations were unanimously made: For Alder-Man-Heratio Reed; for Councilman, XXVth Distriet-Thomas W. Wilding; for Councilman, XXVIth District—Joel W. Mason; for Councilman, XXVIIth District—Nathaniel S. Husted; for Assessor—Benjamin W. Hicks; for Constables-Thomas Tilton, John W. Holmes: for School Commissioner-George W. Wheeler; for School Inspector-Asa Parker; for School Trustees-Jacob Raynor, Robert Macoy, Au-

HARD-SHELL JUDICIARY CONVENTION. The Democratic Judiciary Convention (Hard-Shell) assembled last evening at No. 663 Broadway, and made the fellowing nominations: Supreme Court, James R. Whiting; Superior Court, Michael Ul-hoeffer and Jonas B. Phillips; Common Pleas, John R. Brady; Marine Court, George F. Alden. The Convention quickly dispatched their business, and ad-

journed sine die. SECOND WARD HARD SHELLS.

Last evening the Adamantines, otherwise Hard Shells, met at No. 11 Dutch-st., for the purpose of appointing their various nominating committees. On motion, Mr. John Donnelly was called to the chair, and James Sheridan appointed Secretary, when after much discussion the following Committees were se-

lected:

Assembly Convention—James Hennessy, William Thompson, Thomas Hamilton, James Sheridan, Chas. S. Sackmeister.

Charter and Council Convention—John Y. Savage, Thos. Hamilton, Wm. Griffith, Wm. S. Whitney, Daniel Dodge, Wm. Cameron, James Sheridan, William Thompson, John Donnelly, Jas. Roselle, Sylvester Terry, Wm. Field, James Hennessy, John Clark, Chas. S. Sackmeister. . Sackmeister.

The Convention then adjourned till Monday evening

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT-FIFTEENTH

The Whig Assembly Convention of that District met last evening at Constitution Hall, No. 650 Broadway. Mr. Erastus C. Benedict was called to the Chair, and Marshall B. Blake was appointed Secretary.

The following constituted the Committee after filling some vacancies: De Witt C. Rogers, Erastus C. Benedict, Joel Lane, Thomas H. Dilks, Geo. W. Blunt, Thos. C. Aston, Thomas Denny, Wm. N Blakeman, W. T. B. Milliken, M. B. Blake,

Upon proceeding to nominate, it appearing that the Delegation were unanimously in favor of Mr. Frederick W. Conkling, on motion of Dr. Blakeman Mr. Conkling was nominated by acclamation. Seldem have we seen a Convention to utited and harmonious. On motion the Convention adjourned sine die.

KNOW-NOTHING NOMINATION.

The Know-Nothing Council of the Sixth Ward, Brooklyn, have nominated James G. Williamson as their candidate for Alderman.

BOLTING

A convention of delegates from four Know-Nothing Councils of the Eastern District of Brooklyn was recently held at the hall corner of Grand and Fourthsts., at which it was determined that the Eastern District is estitled to two of the four nominations for County officers to be elected this Fall; that unless such two are vouchsafed to the Eastern District members of Councils will vote without regard to the nominations. Another meeting of delegates for conference in relution to this subject is to be held at the same place on the 1st of October.

The steamship Alabama, from Savarnah, arrived at this port this morning about 2 o'clock.

THE IDLENESS AND IMPROVIDENCE OF THE FREB BLACKS.

1 the fol-To the Editor of The N. Y. Triband Sin: In to-day's issue of your paper I an. lowing: " As a class the (Free) Blacks ard infotoimprovident, servile and licentious." In THE DATE? TRIBUNE of July 19, 1855, p. 3, it is said: "No dis-"franchised body of men, laboring under so many disabilities, and with so many obstacles to encounter, ever made a greater progress in the same space of time than the colored people of the Northern States have done in the last twenty years."

As THE TRIBUNE is responsible for these contradicry statements, I beg to ask which of them is true And, if you maintain that the first is true, please indicate where the figures may be found which substantiate it. For more than ten years past I have collected statistics concerning the free blacks of the North, and they abundantly prove the truthfulness of the second statement; and as I seek the truth in the matter, for publication in behalf of the cause of Freedem, I should be glad to examine your rebutting As one intended to be benefited thereby, I thank

you for your "Unpalatable Counsel." Yet, be assured that we blacks seek the franchise not through political chicanery nor blindfold gift; we demand it as a right due our manhood in all its black habiliments. We intend that it shall be given us on the ments. We intend that it shall be given us on the right side of the blanket. We won this right once in 1777, when the presence of adverse bayonets so affected the eve-light of the constitution makers at Lingston, that they gave equal suffrage to black and white men. We will win it again from the good people of the State of New-York, with their eyes wide open, undisturbed by bostile bayonets and undismayed by foemen's bullets. It may be, as you indicate, some time ere we do get this right; but meanwhile, struggle for it will do us all good, and will shake out of more than one well-intentioned white man the painful Yankee (!) idiosyncasy which hurried you out of the Cremorne Garden.

intentioned white man the paints I and the coney which hurried you out of the Cremorne Garden. If we have a cause, shall we not agitate it?

Permit me to add that it is not your "unpalatable "counsel," but your sweeting charges against us, which have caused an occasional feeling of resentment against you on the part of the free blacks. We are incapable "in a state of the party harred" against you have a state of the free blacks. of "implacable" or "active, hearty hatred" agains ary one, much less against one who has done such service in the cause of Freedom and Humanity as you service in the cause of Freedom and Humanity as you have. We are all alive to your strong words and manly deeds in behalf of the down-trodden of every hue. I have taken The Thingus constantly since its first day's issue. There are few intelligent families among us in which it is not the household paper. We strive us in which it is not the household paper. We strive through its teachings to lead our children to aim at better things and fulfill higher callings than we do, and give them your paper as an adviser and exemplar of what our ideal is. We don't like to unsay or undo or weaken your influence, by telling them that The Tribuses tells untruths about the colored people; but above, what shall we say! Shall we tell them that you are not only on the "shady side of forty." which you cannot help, but also on the shady side of the you cannot help, but also on the shady side of the truth, and of loving your black neighbor as yourself, which you can help? When THE TRIBURE of to day is held up in triumph against JOHN G. FER in his next lecture in Kentucky, what shall we say? I hold in my possession a letter of his stating that the weight of the argument in that transition State rests now on the condition of the Figs. Blacks in the Free States. condition of the Free Blacks in the Free States.

A FREE BLACK.

Respectfully yours, Reply. Our readers will judge whether there is any such inconsistency between the two sentences quoted from our columns as "A Free Black" asserts; we are willing to take a verdict on the case as he has presented it. We do not know that the expression quoted by our correspondent as from THE TRIBUNE of July 19 last appeared as Editorial-in fact, he does not even assert that it did-but never mind, we will father it. Let us be understood, then, as distinctly affirming both the propositions quoted: 1. That the Blacks of our Free States have made decided progress within the last twenty years: 2. That they are nevertheless, as compared with our White population, indolent, improvident, servile and licentious. And we will again state that, while we advocate the concession to them of Equal Rights and Franchises as means of and incitements to still greater and more rapid improvement, and as demanded by Republican principle, even though they were certain not to grow

better, we still regard their indolence, their improvidence, their addiction to servile employments and their lack of moral stamina as the great obstacles to their admission to all the privileges of citizenship. And we believe their holding Conventions and Mass Meetings to agitate for the Right of Suffrage does not advance heir cause one hair: while a like quantum of effert and expense devoted to the peopling of one township with an industrious, intelligent, moral, thrifty Black population, all engaged in farming and the various mechanic trades, and proving themselves good workmen by their products, would immensely promote their enfranchisement. So believing, we shall continue to counsel them to forsake the wrong path and adopt the right one, though we do not expect

them to relish the advice. Were we to attempt to give the facts on which our conviction of the relatively low moral, intellectual and industrial standing of our Black population is founded, our correspondent would naturally wish to review them in the light of his ten years' compilations, thus making a demand upon our columns which we could not well afford to meet. We will, therefore, only ask each reader to call up the facts within his own knowledge which bear upon the disputed point, and give judgment for us or our correspondent as these facts

shall warrant. We should have preferred to suppress so much of our correspondent's letter as commends the general course of this paper; but he would doubtless consider that a mutilation of one of his best points; so we let it stand, begging all correspondents henceforth to oblige us by not putting into any of their communications for our columns one syllable of commendation of THE TRIBUNE. We make no pretensions to perfection or infallibility we are painfully conscious of many defects and shortcomings; and it has long since ceased even to amuse us to discover that a reader considers ours the best paper that ever was, so far as it confirms his prepossessions and sustains his views, but finds it very wrong, unfair, pernicious, wherever and wherein it expresses convictions adverse to his own. That is but haman nature, of which all have some trace, no matter how white or black they may chance to be.

"A Free Black" wants to know what the Rev. Mr. Fee of Kentucky shall say when our "unpalatable counsel" is quoted-to prove what? That Slavery is preferable to Freedom? We never said a word favoring such a thought. That the Free Blacks in the Northern States are worse off in any respect than the Slaves of the South! We never hinted such a thing. Notwithstanding all their faults and mistakes, the great mass of them have profited, morally as well as socially, by Freedom. But suppose it is quoted to prove that they are morally and intellectually far inferior to the Whites around them-that they are too generally content to live from hand to mouth, to waste their time and squander their means in mere sensual gratification-that they prefer to earn good water for a few months as waiters or barbers at Saratogs or Newport and live on them through the resi. due of the year, rather than buy land and improve it into comfortable, pleasant homesteads by sturdy, patient, slowly-rewarded labor-and that these

characteristics, so palpable to the swarms of influential slaveholders who throng our wateringplaces and great botels in barumer, tend to confirm these in their notion that negroes need

white masters to render them good for say hing-we think Mr. Fee will be bound to admit the facts. And We think, too, that such men as our correspondent should join us in candidly ald mitting that they are facts, and should use his influence with his compatriots in favor of the reeded change in their pursuits and tendencies, instead of prosecuting this controversy. We only urge the Blacks to choose that manner of warfare again'st the injustice and oppression from which they have so long suffered which seems to us best calculated to effect their enfranchisement: we would have them stop holding conventions and betske themselves to buying or making and working farms, because we deem this the shortest and surest way to the end they seek. It is our deliberate judgment that, until they improve their own social position by manly, independent labor, they will either fail to win their political enfranchisement-no matter how many conventions and mass meetings they may hold-or it will prove of little or no practical benefit. Let Time test the soundness of this conviction.

THE GUILLOTINE.

SANDERS AND GOLOVIN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sin: Your correspondent, a Russian prince, a friend and supporter of the Czar, is moved to humanity by my preposition to employ steam in the annihilation of the political ogres of Europe. The opinions of Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc against capital punishment for any off-use are well known, yet they do not think the men of the 2d December less deserving of the death men of the 1d December less deserving of the death purishment than the ordinary felon. But Ledra Rol-lin is of the opinion that the p-rigress and assassins of the coup d ctat should more certainly be executed than the common murderer. I cannot say, however, whether he is of the opinion that the friends who des-troyed the Republic will be sufficiently numerous and denerrous to require the establishment of a story dangerous to require the establishment of a steam guillotine in the Tuilleries. There is no terror of tor-ture in the idea of this use of steam. It is but a quick and comprehensive mode of getting through a horrible

A more deliberate expression of my opinions on this A more centerate expression of my opinions that terrible subject, is given in a note of mine published in The Kichmond Examiner of the 18th inst., from which permit me to make the following extract:

"The fault of our noble co workers in Europe in 48

from which permit me to make the following extract:

"The fault of our noble co workers in Europe in 48
was, as I have intimated in my communication to The
Herald, their too generous credulity. It is sincerely
to be hoped that at the next opportunity no chivalric
delicacy shall interfere with the punishment due to the
traitors and perjurers who have shown that with them
generosity is only a stimulus to murder, and trust a
means to betray. We want to see at the renewal of
the suspended revolution, the firmness of Washington,
and Putnam, and Jackson, when they without one
moment of indecision wisely hung up, even less dangerens because less important men. In this limited
and righteens cruelty there will be large benevolence,
and in it only—safety. We must regret that Santa
Anna has again made his escape from Judgment.
There would have been salutary admonition to his
knavish fraternity on the other side, in his execution."

New York, Sept. 25, 1835.

GEO. N. SANDERS.

JUDGE WRIGHT ON THE PROHIBITORY

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 24, 1855. There are still some Judges in this State who do not deem it any part of their duty, in charging the Grand Jury, to deliver a popular harangue against the Prohibitory Liquor Law passed by our last Legislature. Of this number is Judge Wright of the IIId Judicial District. In his charge to the Grand Jury this afternoon, after remarking upon the excitement and dis-cursion to which the passage of the law had given rise, he instructed them that it was no part of their duty to call in question the expediency or constitu-tionality of the act; that the wisdom and policy of the law belonged exclusively to the Legislature, and if it was not in conflict with the Constitution it was the plain duty of Courts to give full effect to all of its pro-visions; that the constitutionality of the law had not been passed upon by the Supreme Court in that Dis-trict, and that they should not be governed by the decisions of the Court in other Districts; that when the question was properly presented for adjudication. noon, after remarking upon the excitement and disdecisions of the Court in other Districts, to at when the question was properly presented for adjudication, he for one should promptly and fearlessly give his views and decision upon it, but that the Grand Jury were not to call in question the power of the Legisla-ture to pass the law, or refuse for any cause to give

fiect to its provisions. Notwithstanding the charge and the well-known fact that liquor is openly sold in violation of the law in the City of Albany, I do not believe that the Grand Jury will find any indictments. The complexion of the Jury would, I think, induce any looker-on to come to the same conclusion. And it is rather a singular fact that of the regular panel only five appeared, and the neces-sery number was made up by summoning the by-standers or hangers-on around the Court-room. Thus, of course, was purely accidental, and those regularly summoned were necessarily absent. Lex.

Torox Brown AND THE LIQUOR LAW .- A centleman of Poughkeepsie writes us a letter to say that our correspondent at that place was in error in certain statements with regard to Judge Brown's late charge to the Grand Jury, and that the facts were really as

"Judge Brown informed the Grand Jury that our present prohibitory law had been pronounced uncon-stitutional by the General Term of the Supreme Court of this Judicial District, and that decision, until re-versed or overruled, was the law of the District. But, versed or overruled, was the law of the District. But, he remarked, that decision would be reviewed by the Court of Appeals, and might be reversed. Therefore, he suggested to the Grand Jury that it would be better to pass by, for the present, any complaint that might be made for a violation of that law, neither dismissing the complaint nor finding indictments, until a decision had been pronounced by the Court of Appeals. He told the Jury, however, that his suggestions were not binding upon them. If they did not coincide with his views, they were at liberty to find and bring in indictments. It was they did so, the indictment which ments. In case they did so, the indictment which they brought in would be respectfully received, and disposed of in accordance with the views of duty en-

disposed of in accordance with the views of duty di-tertained by the Court.

"To this part of the charge I do not see how any friend of Temperance can take exceptions. Judge Rockwell, who dissented from Judges Strong and Brown upon the Constitutionality of the Law, has re-cently charged a Westchester Grand Jury to the same effect, and I do not find that he has been censured for

so doing.
"It is true that Judge Brown, having thus alluded to the published opinions of the Judges upon this law, did say a few words in vindication of himself and his colleague, Judge Strong—and can be be justly blamed for so doing?"

THE TURF.

USION COURSE, L. I.-GREAT RUNNING MATCH FOR \$100-Mile Heats-Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1855; Wm. J. Shaw named ch. g. Charley King, by Imp. out of Leoparcese by Medac. 2 1 P. B. Spinola named b h. Jim Barton, by Grey Eagle, out

and the track was in capital order. A large crowd witnessed it. The winner was the favorite at 100 to

with few takers. CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I - TROTTING .- Tuesday, Sept. 25 .- Match, \$500; mile heats, best 3 in 5 in har

was won by Belle of Saratoga in three straight heats. The betting was \$100 to \$30, before starting, on the black mare. CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.-TROTTING,-Monday.

Sept. 24.-Match, \$500; mile heats, best 3 in 5 in har-

2.-Match and sweepstakes of \$500, mile heats,

. Joughout, Hudson , had the call at \$100 to \$40 against the field, and afte. " the first heat a \$100 to \$10 was bet on him.

MARINE AFFAL RS.

THE UNITED STATES STEAM PROPERTY. TO NIAGARA. -Meests. Pease & Murphy of the Fulton free. Works, foot of Cherry et., East River, will commence 🔊 🤭 move from their shops the four boilers intended . the spleudid national ship Niagara. The boilers are completed, and of immense size, containing over 8,000 brass tubes, and will weigh about 250,000 pounds. They are progressing rapidly with her three engines; the frames or bed plates are finished, weighing 52,000 pounds. The straight shafts weighing 90,000 pounds are finished. The crankshaft weighing 45,000 pounds will be finished in a few days. The cylinders, weigh ing 59,000 pounds, and condensers, weighing 68,000 pounds, are nearly completed. Pistons, piston-rods, pillow block-caps, cupolas, weighing about 46,000. The propeller, weighing about 26,000 pounds, wid be cast in a few weeks. If the ship is launched by the ist of October her boilers will at once be put into her. It is intended to have her in working order ready for steam in about four months after she is launched.

Severk Galk on Lake Pontchantrals.—The rain and wind storm which was telt here on Saturday and Sunday hast was experienced with terrific severity on the various points along the lake shore, and cocasioned infinite damage, and we regret to add, some loss of life. At the Bay St. Louis, the wharves, bathing-houses, &c., were leveled to the ground. Two men were drowned—supposed to be fishermon. At Pass Christian, similar injury was inflicted; not a wharf is left standing. Trees were uprooted, forces blown down, and houses sorely shaken. But Missispip City suffered perhaps most. Dr. Tragarden's long per was entirely destroyed; the bath-houses, and the "Blue Ruin"—a building adjoining the hotelwere blawn away. Here it was that a melancholy loss of life took place. Mr. Givens, a young man, son of G. W. Givens of this city, and Mr. Prentiss, a clerk in the house of Curry & Parsons, were beth killed—in what manner we do not learn. Mr. Stewart, tobaccomerchant, of New Orleans, and two others were badly injured. Messrs. Barnes and Tragarden loss heavily by the storm. The injury suffered by the latter is cetinated at full \$10,000.

The severar Creole had a narrow escape from wreek. SEVERE GALE ON LAKE POSTCHARTRAIN.

by the storm. The injury suffered by the latter is esti-nated at full \$10,000. The steamer Creole had a narrow escape from wreck The seamer Creole had a narrow escape from wreek and collision, but was saved through the skill of the pilot and the coolness of the captain and other officers. She got serround at Henderson's Point, and after run-ning imminent danger of destruction, got aftent again, ning in minent danger of destruction, got adont again, and took shelter in Bayou Potage, where she weath

and took shelter in Bayou Potage, where she weathered the heaviest part of the atorm.

We are sorry to learn that the little village of Proctorville, at the Lake terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad, was seriously injured by the storm. The waterpose nearly to the tops of the awellings, and forced the inmates to take shelter on the roofs. Some of the houses were swept away and others much damaged.

We have, however, heard of no loss of life.

[New-Orleans Bee, Sopt. 19.

FROM NORTHERN MEXICO.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The steamship Nautilus arrived at New-Orleans on the 15th instant, with Brownsville dates to the 8th Among the passengers, says The Picayune, were Gen. Woll, the late commander of Matamoras, and Liout, Duncan, recently of the United States Army. The former is on his way to Carthagena, to join Santa Anna, anc is accompanied by a Colonel, whose name we do not recollect. He seems in good spirits, and is not at all depressed by the reverse in his fortune, which he has no doubt expected for some time. Lieut, Duncan has been on a visit to Monterey, and thinks Vidaurri and the other revolutionary chiefs will not agree upon the future policy to be pursued by Mexico. Lieut.

and the other revolutionary chiefs will not agree upon
the future policy to be pursued by Mexico. Lient.
Duncan was offered the position of Colonel of Engineers in the revolutionary army, but did not accept it.

There is very little news contained in either that has
not been anticipated by the Orizaba. Vidaurri was
stil in Monterey, apparently waiting for the upshot of
matters in the metropolis, or perhaps to get his forces
together before he commenced his march to the interior.
His manifeste against military rule was even more
severe than the papers represented it. He charges
upon the army or its leaders nearly all the evils which
have afflicted Mexico since the formation of the Republic, and pronounces those who refuse to acknowledge the present civil authorities traitors to the nation
who should be treated as such.

He also declares that there is no army except that
which favored and furthered the revolution in the
Northern, Southern and Central portions of the Republic, but adds that such of the old officers and soldiers who choose to offer themselves for service in the
new national army will be received. This decree appears to be specially aimed at Carrera, La Vega,
Guitian, Cruz and other officers of the army, who are
endeavoring to retain their accendancy by pronouncing in favor of the plan of Ayutla. This seems to be
an esser tial point of difference between Alvarez and
Vidaurri, the plan of Ayutla, which has been adopted,
and indeed was instigated by the former, providing for
the retention and sustainment of the army.

In obedience to Vidaurri's orders, Col. Swaza proceeded to San Luis Potosi, and being joined by Gov.
Garza, he entered the town, took Generals Parodi and
Guitlan prisoners, and proclaimed the plan of Monterey, which was joyfully acquiezed in by the citizens. Parodi and Guitian were sent to Monterey, but
Cruz made his cecape.

Parodi and Guitian were sent to Monterey, but

zens. Farodi and Guidan were sent to atomercy, our Cruz made his escape. A party of Government troops, numbering about 140, who had been sent out from Matamoras to levy A party of Government troops, numbering about 140, who had been sent out from Matamoras to levy contributions and to intercept some goods which had been sent up the country, were attacked near Reynosa on the 30th ult., by the Federals under Guadalupo Garcia and Miguel Tijerina, and routed with the loss of 33 killed, 31 wounded, and over 40 prisoners. It was a complete surprise, Garcia having learned that the troops were on their return, after plundering the little town of China of \$1,500 and 200 horses; and as they were reported close at hand, he wisely concluded that they would camp at the Charco Escendido, a lake about thirty-six miles from Reynosa.

He therefore placed his men in ambush, and in a short time afterward the troops made their appearance, and commenced preparing a camp. He attacked them with the above result, their leader, Pedro Quintero, being mortally wounded, and dying a short time

them with the above result, their leader, Fedro Quin-tero, being mertally wounded, and dying a short time after. All the horses, arms, equipments, &c., fell into the hands of the Federals; and among the prisoners taken were two deserters, named Christoval Lossa and Lasko Farios, who were immediately shot. Gen. Woll left Matanoras on the 8th or 9th, stat-

ing to his friends that he would not acknowledge the new government, and could not remain any longer. He turned over the command to Gen. Castro, who, it is supposed, would pronounce in favor of the plan of Ayutla at once. He has about 1,800 men under his command. On the 4th, Gen. Woll published a manifesto to his

On the 4th, Gen. You parasize a massact of the troops announcing the resignation of Sauta Anna, and stating that they would obey the orders of any Government which might be formed by the nation. He was escorted from Browneville to Point laabule by ten United States Dragoons, under command of Lieut.

Pelouze.

Since writing the above we have received an extra
from The Brownwille Flow Office, dated the 4th instcontaining a brief account of the flight above referred
to. It contains the account received frees our sorres-

The latest news we have of the revolution on this "The latest news we have of the revolution on this frontier is that on the 30th dt. a bathe was fought between the Federals, comm anded by Guada age Garcia and Miguel Tijerina, and a detachment composed of 140 Government troops, under the command of Pedro Quintero, who was mortally wounded and has since cled. His command was surrounded when they surrendered, having lost some thirty or forty in killed and wounded. The Federals had ten killed and seven wounded. The action took place in Reyrosa. Among the prisoners taken were several officers who formerly belonged to the Federals, but had deserted from them after they had come in possession of the necessary information which Wolf was anxious to possess. They were immediately tried as spies and ordered to be show." A REVOLTING DEED FORTHE BENEFIT OF SLAVERY.

A REVOLUISG DEED FOR THE BENEFIT OF SCAVERY.

One of the most revolting spectacles ever witnessed in a Christian community we venture to say, was witnessed a few days since at Alexandria, Le. It was the public execution of a lad of ten years, and strange to say, Christian men and women rode forty miles to see sit. As an evidence of how more a child be was, some gentlemen who called to see him the day before his execution, found him playing with marbles in his cell. On telling him that he was to be hing the next morning and asking him what he thought of it and why he did not pray, he answered that it was nothing, adding that he had been hing many a time. He was playing all the tims in iail, never once realizing the dreadful fate that awaited him. When brought out to die, and seeing the preparations that had been muck for his creeding, for the first time he began to have some idea of what was before him. He then asked that he might be allowed to pray, after doing which he began to cry, and in the midst of his childing was sear out of the world. The secret of the affair is that he was a slave, and was obscuted for hilling his master, the